

FACTS ON FILE



WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Revolt Cuts Syria from UAR

Nasser Yields to Rebels. Syrian army officers led a rebellion Sept. 28 against Egyptian domination of the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic. The revolt started in Damascus, spread quickly throughout Syria and brought independence to the country before midnight, when UAR Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser called off Egyptian resistance to the rebels.

The rebellion ended the 4-year union of Egypt and Syria, whose unified administration had been complicated by the fact that they were separated by 150 miles.

Major causes of the revolt were said to be Syrian dissatisfaction with (a) Nasser's alleged program to "Egyptianize" Syria by putting Egyptians in all controlling jobs there and (b) Nasser's nationalization and socialization program.

The uprising started before dawn Sept. 28 when troops, tanks and armored cars from Camp Katana, about 15 miles southeast of Damascus, were moved into the city by rebel leaders. Acting on orders of a Higher Arab Revolutionary Command of the Armed Forces, the insurgents seized the Damascus radio station and other key points. They surrounded UAR First Army headquarters and trapped Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, commander-in-chief of UAR armed forces, and Gen. Gamal Feisal, First Army commander. But Amer and Feisal, both Egyptians, were permitted to fly to Cairo later Sept. 28.

Nasser's first public reaction to news of the revolt came in a Sept. 28 broadcast in which he ordered UAR forces in Syria to crush the rebellion. In a 2d Sept. 28 broadcast he called the uprising more serious than the 1956 British-French-Israeli attack and barred any compromise.

Nasser conferred with Amer, Feisal and his cabinet late Sept. 28 and then ordered an airlift of 2,000 paratroopers to the area of Latakia, Syria's chief seaport. But he changed his mind and canceled the order after the planes were in the air.

Nasser told a crowd in Cairo's Republic Square Sept. 29 that he had decided not to resist the rebels with

military force "so that no Arab blood would be shed." He said: "Before midnight yesterday I ordered that planes heading to Latakia return. But the order reached them after 120 parachutists were already dropped. I ordered the forces which had landed not to shoot but to surrender."

Nasser, explaining the rebels' success, said at a Cairo University rally Oct. 2 that when the revolt broke out, "Egyptian officers were on the front facing Israel and doing their duty."

6 Syrian officers reported to be leaders of the revolt were dismissed by Nasser from the UAR army Sept. 28 on treason charges. Those ousted: Maj. Gen. Abdel Ghani Dhaman (commander of Camp Katana), Maj. Gen. Mofak Assafa, Col. Abdel Kerim el-Nahlawi, Col. Khedar el-Kerzi (commander of the Syrian Camel Corps), Col. Nassib Hindi and Col. Hisham Abdrabou.

Nasser charged Sept. 29 that the Syrian rebellion was reactionary, imperialistic and capitalistic. He told a Republic Square crowd that "in the last 4 years [since the Syrian-Egyptian merger], I have spent most of my time solving the problems of Syria." He said he was sure Syrians "will not give up the rights they have earned in the last 4 years." Nasser said the UAR must remain "a fortress of Arab nationalism." "Our aims are long-reaching," he declared. "They do not depend on events of the hour." [See Vol. XX, pp. 6F1, 126D-E1; XIX, 360B1, 2G2; XVIII, 35B1-C3]

Civilian Régime Formed. Syria's revolutionary command Sept. 29 installed Dr. Mahmoud al-Kuzbari, 48, a conservative lawyer and law professor, as head of an all-civilian cabinet. In a broadcast the same day, al-Kuzbari proclaimed Syria's independence. He said that the revolutionary command had "finished its mission" and that its members had returned to their normal military duties. Al-Kuzbari pledged that his interim régime would pave the way for "a true and democratic life" in Syria and would "lead the country within 4 months to a constitutional stage."

Denying Nasser's charge that the break-up of the Syrian-Egyptian union was an attack on Arab nationalism and unity, al-Kuzbari averred: "Syria again affirms to the Arabs that she is the bastion of Arabism."

The interim Syrian cabinet: Premier, Foreign Affairs & Defense—al-Kuzbari; Finance & Supply—Dr. Leon Zamaria; Public Health—Dr. Karhan al-Jandali; Interior—Dr. Adnan al-Kuwatly; Education & National Guidance—Dr. Izzat al-Nus; Economy & Industry—Dr. Awad Barakat; Agriculture & Agrarian Reform—Amin Nazif; Justice & Works—Ahmad Sultan; Communications & Public Works—Abd al-Rahman Huriyah; Planning & Social Affairs—Dr. Numan Ashari; Labor—Fuad al-Adil. [See Vol. XX, p. 126D-E1]

Week in Headlines

Syria revolted and split off from United Arab Republic.

Ex-Atomic Energy Commission Chrmn. John McCone succeeded Allen Dulles as U.S. CIA chief.

Ex-Vice Pres. Nixon announced candidacy for California gubernatorial race, barred 1964 Presidential candidacy.



(Al-Kuzbari named Mustafa Baroudy to be State Minister for propaganda, information, radio and television Sept. 30.)

(Gen. Abdel Karim Zahredin became commander of the Syrian army Oct. 1. Lt. Gen. Fateh Baker succeeded Lt. Gen. Mohammed el Jarrah as Syrian police chief Sept. 30.)

Egyptians Expelled. Syria's interim government Sept. 30 ordered the deportation of all Egyptians, military and civilian. (An estimated 6,000 Egyptian troops, 5,000 Egyptian civilian government employees and 10,000-20,000 other Egyptians were in Syria.) Egyptians were directed to report to Syrian authorities by Oct. 2 for shipment to Egypt. The deportations began Oct. 2.

Diplomatic Recognition. The interim Syrian government was recognized by Jordan and Turkey Sept. 29, by Guatemala Sept. 30, by Nationalist China Oct. 1 and by Iran Oct. 2. Nasser broke relations with Jordan and Turkey Oct. 1 for recognizing Syria.

The U.S. State Department received from the UAR Oct. 2 a formal request that it refuse to recognize Syria.

Telegrams of regret over the revolt were sent to Nasser by King Hassan II of Morocco Sept. 28 and Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia and Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia Sept. 29.

Iraqi Premier Abdel Karim Kassem, an old enemy of Nasser's, issued a call Sept. 29 for "our brothers in Syria and Egypt to stretch their hands together in peace and loyalty."

Neutralist Policy. Al-Kuzbari told reporters Oct. 2 that his government would follow a policy of non-alignment in foreign affairs. "We are not with the West or East," he declared. "We are with every country that extends to us the hand of friendship."

Serraj Arrested. Lt. Col. Abdel Hamid Serraj, 36, frequently identified as the "strong man" of Syria, was arrested by the new Syrian régime on charges of trying to subvert the revolution. His arrest was disclosed by Premier al-Kuzbari Oct. 2. Al-Kuzbari charged that Serraj, who had resigned Sept. 26 as UAR vice president for internal affairs, had been "chief of intelligence of what used to be the center for corruption and persecution and torturing."

Serraj, who had been a powerful aide to Nasser in ruling Syria, apparently had lost out in a power struggle with Field Marshal Amer, UAR armed forces commander, shortly before the successful Syrian revolt. Serraj had been one of the secret planners of the union of Egypt and Syria and was among the last Syrians to hold an important UAR post. In a major government reform Aug. 16, Serraj lost his posts as chairman of the Syrian Executive Council and as both interior minister and information min-

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ister of the Syrian Region. He and Amer were given 2 of 7 newly created UAR vice presidencies. Serraj complained, however, that in his new post he had no duties nor powers. Amer, meanwhile, had the most powerful job in Syria. Serraj conferred with Nasser twice in September but failed to persuade Nasser to give him more power. He then resigned. [See Vol. XX, pp. 423C-D3, 126E1; XIX, 432A2, 360B-C1, 231C1]

UAR Cabinet Reform. The UAR government revision announced Aug. 16 abolished the regional cabinets for Egypt and Syria and distributed their functions among the ministries of a revised central cabinet. Prior to the revision there had been a central cabinet plus regional executive cabinets for Egypt and Syria.

The expanded UAR central cabinet (membership announced Aug. 17): Foreign—Mahmoud Fawzi; Economy & Treasury—Abdel Moneim el-Kaisouny; Hassan Abbas Zaky, Akram Deiry (Syrian); Health—Dr. Nurreddin Tarraf, Shawkat el-Kanawatiq (Syrian); Agriculture & Land Reclamation—Sayed Marai, Ahmed el-Haj Younis (Syrian); State & Labor—Kamal Rifaat; Presidential Affairs—Aly Sabry; State & Planning—Abdelwahab Homad (Syrian); Land Reform—Ahmed Honeidy (Syrian); Ahmed el-Mahroury; Interior—Abbas Radwan; Religious Foundations—Ahmed Abdulla Toheima, Youssef Muzahim (Syrian); Supply—Dr. Kamal Ramzy Stino, Gamal Soufi (Syrian); Industry—Aziz Sidky; Communications—Mustafa Khalil; Public Works—Ahmed Abdul el-Sharabasi; Higher Education—Amgad el-Tarabulsi (Syrian); Housing & Public Services—Toomat el-Audatalla (Syrian); Justice—Nihad el-Kassim (Syrian); Culture & National Guidance—Sarwat Okasha; Local Administration—Gadou Essedin (Syrian); High Dam—Moussa Arafat; Social Affairs—Sabet el-Ariss (Syrian); State Ministers—Abdel Kader Hatem, Mahmed Hosni, Fakher el-Kayaly (Syrian). [See Vol. XX, p. 423C-D3]

(A record \$903,400,000 [\$2.6 billion] UAR national budget calling for the expenditure of £128 million [\$371 million] for defense was presented by Nasser in April.)

(The West German government agreed June 28 to extend 500 million Deutsche marks [\$125 million] in credits to the UAR over a 10-year period to help finance construction of the Euphrates dam in northern Syria. Syria's Rastan Dam, built by Bulgaria, was completed Aug. 16. The 200-foot-high dam, more than 1,300 feet wide, stored Orontes River waters; it was designed to irrigate 62,500 Ghab Valley acres and generate 7,500 kilowatts of electricity.)

(UAR Atomic Energy Commission director Salah Hedayet announced July 29 that his agency had started operation of a nuclear reactor July 27 for peaceful purposes.) [See Vol. XX, p. 465E-F3]

(The First National City Bank of New York sold its Cairo branch to Egyptians Mar. 31 under Egypt's nationalization laws. The bank, the only American one in Cairo, continued operation as the National Bank of Egypt starting Apr. 1.)

Germany

Rusk-Gromyko Meetings. The terms for a possible resumption of East-West negotiations on the future of Berlin were examined by State Secy. Rusk and Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko at a series of exploratory talks held in New York Sept. 21, 27 and 30.

The Rusk-Gromyko talks were the first formal attempts to renew negotiations on Berlin since the Communists sealed the Berlin border Aug. 13. The discussions were arranged after Pres. Kennedy had commented Sept. 13 that such talks would be feasible in connection with the New York visits of Rusk and Gromyko for the UN General Assembly. In a Foreign Ministry statement issued Sept. 14, the USSR accepted the suggestion that the 2 men meet for an "exchange of opinions."

Rusk and Gromyko each characterized their meetings as useful, but neither would say progress had been made on substantive questions. Gro-

myko was said to have insisted that the USSR would enter new East-West negotiations only on condition they were devoted to working out a German peace treaty and a free city of West Berlin. The 2 ministers also discussed, without result, the question of a successor to the late UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld. The first 2 meetings were attended by Adlai E. Stevenson and Valerian A. Zorin, the U.S. and Soviet envoys to the UN.

(British Foreign Secy. Lord Home returned to London Oct. 1 after addressing the UN Assembly and meeting twice with Gromyko in New York. He told newsmen that he and Rusk had "made Gromyko and the Russians understand that the Berlin situation was extremely dangerous and, if they went right ahead with their proposals to make a treaty with East Germany, it might be extremely dangerous also.") [See p. 349E1-C2]

Western Ministers' Talks. Rusk's talks with Gromyko had been indorsed at a Western foreign ministers' meeting held in Washington Sept. 14-16. The meeting was attended by Rusk, Lord Home of Britain, Maurice Couve de Murville of France and Heinrich von Brentano of West Germany. It opened with a broad discussion of East-West problems in Europe, Asia and Africa Sept. 14 and culminated in a detailed examination of the Berlin crisis Sept. 15-16.

In a final communiqué issued Sept. 15, the Western ministers charged that the current "dangerous heightening of world tension" was due solely to the "Soviet unilateral actions in Berlin" and "the Soviet decision to resume extensive nuclear testing in the atmosphere."

The statement said: "The ministers agreed that a peaceful solution to the problem of Germany and Berlin can be achieved if both sides are prepared to undertake discussions which take account of the rights and interests of all concerned. They agreed that an effort should be made to ascertain if there exists reasonable basis for [such] negotiations" with the USSR.

(The N.Y. Times reported Sept. 17 that French objections to any negotiations with the USSR under current conditions had been conveyed to Pres. Kennedy Sept. 15 by Couve de Murville. The French were said to feel that the Berlin crisis could be settled only by a Soviet retreat or by war.)

U.S. Policy. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, in a Senate speech reported to have Administration indorsement, said Sept. 23: Genuine East-West negotiations on Berlin would require "give and take on both sides," which it would be "mischievous folly" to call "appeasement"; Pres. Kennedy had no intention of "agreeing to anything which will adversely affect our national security"; but to remain adamant on points which do not affect our vital interests . . . [and] could promote constructive negotiations, would be irresponsible."

Chrmn. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told reporters in London Sept. 30 that he supported moves to explore the meaning of the USSR's offers of guaranteed access to a free city of West Berlin. He agreed with a questioner that nuclear weapons should not be given to West Germany if this would contribute to reaching a settlement over Berlin. He asserted that the postwar Berlin situation "was not

just the fault of the Russians"; "we bear a very heavy responsibility for the stupidity of that situation."

(Ex-Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter made public Sept. 18, denied suggestions contained in a State Department pamphlet that U.S. troops could have taken Berlin in 1945. He said: It was "a venturesome military critic who would now contend that the Western forces might have taken Berlin before the Soviets could or did." Mr. Eisenhower recalled that the West's troops were 250 miles from Berlin at the time the Soviet forces reached a point 35 miles from the city. He denied that the allies' final military positions had been politically dictated.)

Clay Denies Policy Shift. A reversal of the U.S.' refusal to consider recognition of East Germany was inferred from remarks made Sept. 22 by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Pres. Kennedy's personal representative in West Berlin. However, Clay, in a statement issued Sept. 23, denied any alteration in U.S. policy toward Berlin and German reunification.

Clay's remarks on East German recognition, initially attributed to an authoritative American source, were made off the record at a reception for newsmen in West Berlin.

The substance of Clay's reported remarks: West Germany should accept the "reality" of East Germany's existence because the best chance for achieving German reunification ultimately lay in "talking to the East Germans" rather than in ignoring them; the continued entrenchment of the East German government and the signing of a Soviet-East German peace treaty may make "some form of dealings necessary with East Germany," particularly on the question of traffic documents on the access routes to Berlin; however, "no real interferences will be tolerated" in Western access rights to Berlin—the "showing of identification papers does not mean granting them the right of control"; regarding the division of the city: "it may take 3 or 4 years, but the wall will fall."

Clay's formal statement on the controversy, issued Sept. 23, did not comment on the accuracy of the quoted remarks. It said: "There is no change in United States policy, and no change was announced by any . . . spokesman in Berlin. . . . [U.S. policy] is made in Washington and not in West Berlin. . . . American policy remains that we are in Berlin by right of victory. We will maintain our rights of ground access to Berlin completely free for Allied personnel and our rights in the air corridors completely free. We . . . support the reunification of Germany."

(Thousands of West Berliners had accorded Clay an enthusiastic welcome Sept. 19 when he returned to Berlin to take up his duties as

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Presidential representative in the city.) [See p. 335G1]

The remarks reportedly made by Clay aroused strong criticism in the West German press and were the subject of a series of statements by Bonn leaders. West German critics especially condemned what they termed the U.S.' apparent readiness to ease East-West tension at Bonn's expense by accepting limited recognition of East Germany and settlement of the German reunification issue by the 2 German states.

Pres. Heinrich Luebbe assured West Germans Sept. 24 that they could "rely firmly on our American, British and French allies" to defend "the freedom of West Berlin and its links with the free world." Speaking at the opening of the new West Berlin Opera, Luebbe asserted that "Gen. Clay has not come here to surrender West Berlin but to defend it as in 1948."

Foreign Min. von Brentano said in a radio talk Sept. 26 that "the 4 [Western] governments are in complete agreement on all essential questions . . . on Germany and Berlin." He declared, however, that Bonn never would recognize East Germany.

A formal assurance that there had been no change in American policy on Germany was delivered to the Bonn Foreign Ministry Sept. 26 (reported Sept. 27) by U.S. Amb.-to-West Germany Walter C. Dowling.

Reds Protest Bonn Jets. 2 West German Air Force F-84 jet fighters landed at Tegel Airport in the French sector of West Berlin Sept. 24 after straying over East Germany during what was described as a training flight. The 2 West German pilots, who temporarily were taken into custody by the French, asserted that they had been directed to Tegel by the Tempelhof Airport control tower after running short of fuel. The flight, which did not take place in the air corridors to Berlin, was in violation of the prohibition on any West German flights over East Germany or to Berlin. West Germany apologized for the incident in messages delivered to the U.S., British, French and Soviet embassies in Bonn.

The USSR protested Sept. 17 that the flight was a deliberate West German attempt to hamper an East-West settlement on Berlin. Parallel Soviet notes delivered to the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany warned that any further violations of East German airspace by West German aircraft would result in the intruders' destruction. An East German Foreign Ministry statement denounced the air violation the same day and demanded the 2 pilots be handed over for questioning.

The 4 Western nations rejected the Soviet protest Sept. 26 in separate but similar notes. The U.S. message reiterated that the incident had been unintentional and cautioned the USSR not to overemphasize all such events.

Berlin Developments. The 25-mile-long border barrier between the Western and Soviet sectors of Berlin was strengthened by the East German regime beginning Sept. 16 to halt a continuing trickle of refugees at-

tempting to run, jump, swim and batter their way into West Berlin.

Additional walls and concrete barriers were installed behind 4 of the 7 Berlin crossing points Sept. 16 to force drivers to zigzag at low speeds when approaching the barrier from the Communist side. 5 cases had been reported of escapees who rammed through the barrier in trucks.

The evacuation of houses bordering on West Berlin was begun by East German police Sept. 20. (Many refugees had escaped by jumping from windows of border houses into West Berlin.) In suburban Berlin areas, bulldozers, aided by workmen, militia and youth organization members, began levelling homes and garden plots to create an open no-man's-land of 50 to 100 yards behind the multiple barbed wire barriers along the border. (The N.Y. Herald Tribune reported Sept. 30 that 3,000 forced laborers had been put to work on razing the border area.) [See pp. 335B3, E2, 294G2-B3]

The U.S. reasserted its interest in Steinstuecken, an American sector enclave one mile inside East Germany, with a personal visit by Gen. Clay Sept. 21 and the dispatch of 3 army MPs to the village Sept. 23. 7 East German refugees cut through the barbed wire barrier surrounding the enclave to enter Steinstuecken Sept. 27 and were flown to West Berlin in a U.S. helicopter. The flight was protested by East Germany.

United Nations

General Debate. The Assembly's general debate, in which member states outlined their positions on outstanding world problems, was opened Sept. 22. The first major address was that delivered by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 25. [See p. 349B1]

Other major statements made during the general debate, among them the Soviet reply to Mr. Kennedy, delivered by Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko:

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia (Sept. 22)—The world's outstanding need was for general disarmament under effective control, but the U.S. and USSR were dominated by mistrust, which "will make it hard for them to allow reciprocal supervision of their nuclear and other armaments"; there was a possible solution to this problem: "the use of inspection teams furnished by countries not producing armaments and whose neutrality and good faith are recognized by both sides"; "a [UN] majority seems not to be in favor of a triumvirate type of office of secretary general."

Foreign Min. Zentaro Kosaka of Japan (Sept. 22)—"Having lost over 200,000 lives at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and seeing their fellow countrymen dying from . . . the after-effects of radiation, the people of Japan . . . cannot withhold their sense of deep concern over . . . nuclear testing"; Japan opposed Soviet demands for a 3-member UN executive.

Foreign Min. Hossein Ghods Nakhai of Iran (Sept. 22)—Iran rejected the

Soviet plan for UN "troika" rule because it would "paralyze the normal operation of the secretariat."

Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko of the USSR (Sept. 25)—The USSR rejected Pres. Kennedy's plea for an immediate treaty to halt the renewal of nuclear weapons tests; the only way to halt these tests was through an agreement on "general and complete disarmament"; "such agreement would mean the solution of the question of a nuclear test cessation as well."

The West had shown "hypocrisy" in its condemnation of the USSR's resumption of A-tests: "the NATO military bloc [France] . . . systematically conducted tests of nuclear weapons throughout the entire period when the Soviet Union did not conduct any tests," and "the Western powers have conducted many more test explosions" than the USSR.

"Yes, the Soviet government is conducting nuclear tests, is creating new kinds of such weapons, is displaying concern for the strengthening of the defensive capability of the Soviet state and our allies, which . . . pursue a policy of peace and . . . stand for general and complete disarmament"; "the Soviet government clearly stated that it took this step with a heavy heart; it did so . . . in reply to outright threats on the part of the United States and . . . the NATO military bloc to use force if a German peace treaty is signed."

"There is one question which, regardless of whether it is formally on the agenda, has now overshadowed all the others . . . the question of a German peace treaty"; the UN "has too often contented itself with the rôle of an observer" on the German problem and must take up the question; the USSR had proposed a viable solution of the German problem: "to sign . . . in 1961 a German peace treaty and to normalize the situation in West Berlin on the basis of this by turning it into a demilitarized free city and promptly to call a peace conference for this purpose"; "the broader international recognition the 2 German states are given, the sooner they are admitted to United Nations membership, the stronger will become the foundations of post-war peace."

The USSR supported the resumption of East-West disarmament negotiations provided the 10-nation committee on disarmament was expanded to include 5 neutralist states; it was ready to begin new talks on the basis of these past Soviet proposals: "a nonaggression pact between the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the creation of atom-free zones, [the] withdrawal of foreign troops from alien territories."

"The Soviet government considers it necessary" to create a UN commission "for the strict and unflagging control over the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries & Peoples."

The USSR demanded action on its proposal for a 3-member UN executive board; "we stand for the immediate solution of the question of the administration of the United Nations

secretariat on the basis corresponding to the actual situation in the world.”*

Foreign Min. Koca Popovic of Yugoslavia (Sept. 26)—“If it is true, as it seems to be, that . . . a series of nuclear tests took place in the Soviet Union, . . . the Soviet government assumes a very heavy responsibility”; Yugoslavia called for “a mandatory moratorium on all types of nuclear tests subject to strict penalties.”

Foreign Min. Joseph M. A. H. Luns of the Netherlands (Sept. 26)—The Netherlands was prepared to offer settlement of the Dutch-Indonesian dispute over West New Guinea on the basis of a “new concept in decolonization”; it was ready to give control of West New Guinea to the UN.

Foreign Secy. Lord Home of Britain (Sept. 27)—Britain gave “full support” to the disarmament program presented by Pres. Kennedy; “we are faced today with the stark choice of whether the civilized world is to live or die”; peace can be maintained only if there is negotiation of disputes, respect for the settlements achieved, and “collective machinery to keep the peace”; the Soviet attitude was best demonstrated by its response to the Western proposals made at the Geneva conference on a nuclear test ban accord; “those proposals were never discussed. In the place of discussion there was a string of 16 nuclear explosions” with worldwide fallout.

Britain assumed that the Assembly supported “self-determination” for East Germany and West Germany, for East Berliners and West Berliners, . . . but I thought Mr. Gromyko said yesterday that the principle of self-determination does not apply . . . in the case of East Germany. Why not? Is there to be one principle for Asia and Africa and another for Europe?; “while I pledge my country to negotiate, there are 2 things that we must secure: one is that the people of West Berlin are free to live the life which they have chosen for themselves, and the other is that there are absolute guarantees for that freedom.”

“No action can be taken in the field of collective peace-making machinery if the member countries feel that the executive . . . are . . . taking orders from national governments. That is really the decisive answer to the ‘troika’ or any variant.”

Pres. Arturo Frondizi of Argentina (Sept. 27)—A “new era has begun in the relations between the United States and the republics of Latin America through the Alliance of Progress of Pres. Kennedy”; Argentina considered that the industrialized nations’ most urgent task was to aid

the less-developed countries’ “economic development and social welfare, which are the indispensable elements of their cultural and political progress.”

Hammarskjöld Report. In his annual report to the UN General Assembly, published Aug. 24, the late Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld warned that continued attacks on the UN’s structure could destroy the organization’s effectiveness and return the world to an era of uncontrolled national force.

Hammarskjöld, summarizing UN activities for the year ended June 15, devoted a large part of his report to an analysis of the Soviet demand for his replacement with a joint UN executive representing the Western, Soviet and neutral states.

He said that the Soviet and Western positions in this matter reflected 2 concepts of the UN: “The first one is firmly anchored in the time-honored philosophy of sovereign national states in armed competition, of which the most that may be expected . . . is that they achieve a peaceful co-existence. The 2d one envisages possibilities of intergovernmental action overriding such a philosophy and opens the road toward . . . increasingly developed forms of constructive international cooperation.”

(1962 UN budget estimates totaling \$73,533,500 were submitted to the General Assembly by Hammarskjöld Aug. 11. Hammarskjöld’s accompanying report listed unpaid assessments totaling \$126,950,772 and warned that the UN’s financial position was becoming “increasingly critical.” It predicted that the UN’s cash deficit would reach \$40 million by the end of 1961 and \$90 million by June 1962.)

Bizerte

France Withdraws Troops. French troops began to withdraw Oct. 1 from the European section of Bizerte they had occupied following the outbreak of fighting July 20. The withdrawal was completed Oct. 3.

Details of the withdrawal were agreed upon at French-Tunisian talks in Bizerte Sept. 16-17, and the agreement was signed Sept. 29. Basic agreement on the withdrawal had been reached at French-Tunisian meetings that had started in Tunis after Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba had proposed Sept. 8 that French military units continue to use the Bizerte base during the Berlin crisis.

Under the agreement: (a) France withdrew its troops to its military bases outside of Bizerte; (b) France relinquished to Tunisia control of the entrance to Bizerte harbor; (c) Tunisian troops withdrew from positions they had occupied in the Tunisian part of Bizerte and returned to their barracks; (d) Tunisia guaranteed France freedom of passage among its Bizerte installations and assured France free movement through the channel entrance from the Mediterranean to the Lake of Bizerte, site of the military bases. [See p. 336F1]

Portuguese ‘Empire’

Africans Get Rights. Portuguese Overseas Provinces Min. Adriano Moreira announced in Oporto Aug. 28 the granting of Portuguese citizen-

ship to nearly 10 million Africans in the Portuguese African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

The granting of equality to all Africans, as part of a reform program, was made possible by the repeal of the Indigena Law.

This statute had categorized a minority of whites, mulattoes and educated Africans in the Portuguese territories as “civilized” and entitled to all the privileges of citizenship whereas a majority of “noncivilized” tribal Africans were deprived of all legal rights and put under strict state “protection.” Under the new law the previously “noncivilized” Africans were entitled to all civil rights. This included the Africans’ right to vote and hold office, providing they fulfilled the requirements of other citizens—the ability to pass a literacy test and to pay an annual tax of \$7. [See p. 215E3]

India Annexes Dadrá. Indian Pres. Rajendra Prasad Aug. 17 signed a constitutional amendment incorporating into India the former Portuguese enclaves of Dadrá and Nagar Aveli, north of Bombay.

(The amendment had been approved by the Indian lower house of parliament Aug. 14 and by the upper house Aug. 16. Dadrá and Nagar Aveli had been theoretically independent since 1954 under Indian supervision. The enclaves’ elected council had voted to integrate with India.)

Reuters reported Aug. 16 that the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, in a protest note to India, had charged that India’s annexation of the former enclaves was an act of aggression and contrary to an Apr. 1960 World Court decision that upheld Portuguese sovereignty over the territories. Portugal warned that it intended to exercise the right of passage to Dadrá and Nagar Aveli from its nearby enclave of Damão.

Indian Prime Min. Nehru told Parliament Aug. 17 that “no one” would “be allowed to pass through Indian territory” to get to the enclaves. Nehru warned that he could not “rule out” the use of force by India to take over the Portuguese enclave of Goa, south of Bombay.

Portugal’s charge of Indian aggression was repeated in a note sent to the UN Security Council Aug. 18 by Dr. Vieira Vasco Garin, Portugal’s UN representative. [See Vol. XX, p. 163F2]

Dahomey Seizes Ajudá. Dahomey forces Aug. 1 seized the Portuguese enclave of Ajudá, located in Ouidah, a Gulf of Guinea port about 37 miles from the Dahomey capital of Porto-Novo. Ajudá’s chief Portuguese official burned his governmental home before being expelled into neighboring Nigeria. The Dahomey government had issued an ultimatum setting July 31 as the deadline for evacuation of Ajudá. Ajudá had been held by Portugal since 1788.

UN Barred from Angola. Carlos Salamanca of Bolivia, head of a 5-nation UN subcommittee to investigate conditions in Angola, reported

*State Secy. Rusk, in a statement issued July 14 with the approval of Pres. Kennedy, had made it clear that the U.S. would use its Security Council veto to prevent adoption of any Soviet proposal for amendment of the UN Charter to establish a 3-member UN executive. Rusk denounced the Soviet plan as “an attack on the equal rights and equal opportunities now enjoyed by all members of the General Assembly—and the protection afforded them by the United Nations’ peace-keeping machinery.” He warned that if the Soviet plan was adopted, the UN “would be powerless to act on any proposal that did not suit the purposes of the Soviet Union.” [See p. 351F1]

to the UN July 25 that Portugal had barred his group from Angola on the ground that such a visit was unfeasible "under present circumstances." Salamanca had been apprised of Portugal's stand when he conferred in Lisbon the previous week with Portuguese Premier Salazar and his cabinet.

The Salamanca subcommittee, in a report submitted to the UN Security Council president July 29, proposed that the Congo Republic (Léopoldville) permit it to interview Angolan refugees in the Congo.

A Congolese government memo circulated at UN headquarters Sept. 12 reported that more than 131,000 Angolan refugees, "mainly women and children," had fled to the Congo as a result of Portugal's military drive against the Angolan rebels. [See p. 250B3]

Central America

Common Market. The N.Y. Times reported Sept. 20 that the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee (members: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador) had agreed at a meeting in Quezaltenango, Guatemala to establish a permanent secretariat of their common market organization in Guatemala City. Ex-Salvador Economy Min. Pedro Abelardo was chosen secretary general.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

McCone Heads CIA. Pres. Kennedy announced at the Naval War College in Newport, R.I. Sept. 27 his nomination of ex-Atomic Energy Commission Chrmn. John Alex McCone, 59, to succeed Allen W. Dulles, 68, as Central Intelligence Agency director. (Mr. Kennedy made the announcement during his Sept. 26-Oct. 2 vacation at Hammersmith Farm, home of Hugh D. Auchincloss, his wife's stepfather.)

Reports of Dulles' impending retirement had been confirmed July 31 by White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger. Dulles, who had been criticized for the CIA's role in the unsuccessful Cuban invasion, was lauded by the President as a "courageous, selfless public servant."

McCone, a Republican, had graduated with honors from the University of California in 1922 but had started work as a riveter. By the age of 32, he was executive vice president of Consolidated Steel Corp. (Los Angeles). He was organizer and president of the Bechtel-McCone (Engineering) Corp. 1937-45, later headed the California Shipbuilding Corp. (1941-46), the Joshua Hendy Corp. (1945-58) and the Joshua Hendy Iron Works. He served on the President's Air Policy Committee 1947-48, was Air Force Undersecretary 1950-51, AEC chairman 1958-Jan. 20, 1961. [See pp. 62G1, 5E3]

Disarmament Agency. A bill (HR9118) establishing a U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, passed Sept. 23 by Senate voice vote and 253-50 House vote (178 D. & 75 R. vs. 34 R. & 16 D.), was signed by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 26 as Public Law 87-297.

The bill provided for an agency director who would be principal arms control and disarmament adviser to the President and State Secretary.

Participants at the meeting agreed to establish a Central American clearing house (to help stabilize common market nations' currencies) in Tegucigalpa, Honduras in October. The clearing house was to collaborate with the newly-formed Central American Bank that had started operations in Tegucigalpa Sept. 1. The bank, whose purpose was to promote economic co-operation in Central America, had been pledged \$300,000 each by Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Nicaragua agreed to pledge a similar amount. The 4 nations were to contribute \$4 million each to the bank. The U.S. had pledged an initial contribution of \$2 million. [See Vol. XX, p. 405D2]

Joint Defense Urged. A plea to Central American governments to establish a joint defense council was issued by army commanders of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama at the conclusion of a 4-day meeting held in Guatemala City Sept. 22-25. The meeting was called by Guatemalan Pres. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. The commanders also urged the Central American governments to (a) create a joint intelligence service to counter Communist infiltration; (b) establish joint naval patrols; (c) permit their armies to join their governments in social improvement programs.

The director would be under the direction of the State Secretary. The agency itself was made a separate one. The bill stated that U.S. disarmament or reduction of armed forces or armaments could not be effected without legislation or use of the President's treaty-making power.

Pres. Kennedy Sept. 26 appointed William Chapman Foster, 64, a Republican, as the agency's director. Mr. Kennedy said Foster would have State Undersecretary rank (salary: \$22,500 a year).

Foster, president and board chairman of United Nuclear Corp., had been Commerce Undersecretary 1946-48, representative to the Economic Cooperation Administration 1948, deputy administrator and later administrator of ECA 1949-51, Deputy Defense Secretary 1951-53, Manufacturing Chemists Association president 1953-55, an Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. vice president since 1958. In 1958 Foster headed the U.S. delegation to an abortive disarmament conference with the Soviet Union. Foster had been working for months with the President's previous principal disarmament adviser, John J. McCloy. [See p. 344B-E1]

Hamilton Heads AID. (Milo) Fowler Hamilton, 50, a Rhodes Scholar and specialist in international law, was nominated by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 20 to be administrator of the new Agency for International Development (AID). The Senate confirmed the appointment Sept. 23.

The President had abandoned a plan to designate George D. Woods, 60, chairman of First Boston Corp. of New York, to the AID post. Reports of the plan had revealed determined Senate opposition because of the First Boston Corp.'s involvement in the Dixon-Yates controversy. [See p. 8A-D1]

Judges Appointed. Thurgood Marshall, 53, a Negro and chief NAACP counsel since 1938, was nominated by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 23 to be a judge

on the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals (New York, Connecticut, Vermont). [See pp. 328E1, 282D3]

U.S. District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, 51, was designated by the President Sept. 13 to a recently enacted judgeship on the 2d Circuit Court of Appeals. Kaufman was sworn in Sept. 29. [See p. 46B-D3]

James R. Browning, 43 Oct. 1, clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court, was nominated by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 6 to a 9th Circuit Court of Appeals judgeship.

(Since the beginning of his Administration, Pres. Kennedy had nominated 77 circuit and district judges. All but 17 were confirmed by the Senate before it recessed.) [See p. 205F1]

Other Appointments. Sept. 6—Dr. Charles Woolsey Cole, 55, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, to be ambassador to Chile.*

Sept. 16—Charles R. Ross, 41, a Republican, chairman of the Vermont Public Service Board, to a Federal Power Commission term, expiring in 1964 (succeeding the late Frederick Stueck, who had committed suicide in August).†

Sept. 17—Manuel F. Cohen, to be 49 Oct. 9, a Democrat, SEC employee since 1942, to an SEC term expiring June 5, 1963 (succeeding retired Edward N. Gadsby).†

Sept. 19—Jack Melville Whitney 2d, 39, a Republican, to an SEC term, expiring June 1964 (succeeding Early Freeman Hastings, who resigned Aug. 28).†

Sept. 23—Foreign Service career officer Paul Geren, 47, to be the Peace Corps' deputy director.

Sept. 26—Dr. Emanuel R. Piore, vice president for research and engineering for the International Business Machines Corp., as a member of the National Science Board. [See p. 328B1-C2]

Appointments Confirmed. Lawrence Joseph O'Connor Jr. was confirmed to the Federal Power Commission by an 83-12 Senate vote Aug. 9 after Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.) expressed his disapproval of the nomination in a speech that started Aug. 7 and lasted through the night of Aug. 8-9 (technically, he had held the Senate floor for 32 hours, 45 minutes). Proxmire labeled O'Connor an "oil and gas man" who had a "built-in bias" that would favor industry, not consumer interests. (O'Connor, Imports Administrator of the Interior Department's Office of Oil & Gas, had been with the Goldston Oil Corp. of Houston 1945-58.) He was sworn in Aug. 14. (In a Senate speech Sept. 8, Proxmire criticized these other appointments as "blackened by oil influence": Navy Secy. John B. Connally Jr.; Asst. Interior Secy. John Kelly; Jerome J. O'Brien as director of the Interior Department's Office of Oil & Gas.) [See p. 272F2]

(Rep. Francis E. Walter [D., Pa.], opposing 2 of Pres. Kennedy's appointments, introduced in the House

*Confirmed by the Senate Sept. 21. †Confirmed Sept. 22.

July 6 a bill to abolish the Bureau of Security & Consular Affairs and to establish a passports and visas office with Senate confirmation required for its top posts. The President's appointees to the bureau—Salvatore A. Bontempo and Michel Cieplinski as administrator and deputy administrator, respectively—were not subject to Senate confirmation. Walter attacked them July 6 as "totally unqualified political appointees." [See p. 240B3]

The appointment of Spottswood William Robinson 3d (D.), a Negro, as a member of the Civil Rights Commission was confirmed July 27 by a 73-17 Senate vote. 16 Southern Democrats and Sen. John G. Tower (R., Tex.) voted against Robinson. Also confirmed, by voice votes July 27: Erwin N. Griswold (D.) as a CRC member and Berl I. Bernhard, a Washington lawyer, as the CRC's staff director. [See p. 165G1]

Other Senate confirmations: July 14—Amb.-to-Organization of American States deLesseps S. Morrison (D.); Asst. State Secy. Robert F. Woodward; Amb.-to-Paraguay William P. Snow; Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia Edward T. Wailes. July 20—Asst. Labor Secy. George L. P. Weaver (D.). July 24—Civil Service Commissioner Robert E. Hampton (D.). Aug. 2—A. Everett MacIntyre (D.) to the FTC; U.S. Travel Service director Voit Gilmore (D.); Rear Adm. John Harlee to the Federal Maritime Board. Aug. 10—W. Walton Butterworth as ambassador to the European atomic, common market and coal and steel communities. Aug. 17—George W. Mitchell to the Federal Reserve Board. Aug. 30—James B. Parsons (sworn in Sept. 22), first Negro to be appointed as a permanent U.S. District Court judge. Sept. 8—Amb.-to-Brazil Lincoln Gordon; Amb.-to-Gabon Charles F. Darlington. Sept. 15—Asst. Defense Secy. (Civil Defense) Stewart L. Pittman. Sept. 20—Indian Affairs Comm. Philoel Nash. Sept. 23—Director of the Mint Eva B. Adams. [See p. 328B1-C2]

School Aid. A bill (S2393) extending for 2 years the National Defense Education Act and aid to schools in federally "impacted" areas was signed by Pres. Kennedy Oct. 3 "with extreme reluctance."

The bill authorized about \$500 million to continue the NDEA school-aid programs and about \$400 million in grants for school construction and operating costs in "impacted" areas.

The President, signing the bill a few hours before it would have died by a "pocket veto," issued a statement saying "the need to improve the standards of education in this country" "must be met [next year by Congress] on a basis which, for every dollar spent, goes much further to attack our most critical deficiencies."

The statement said it was "particularly undesirable" to continue "the discriminatory and ineffective non-Communist disclaimer" required under the NDEA. It also said "it ill becomes those who insist that we cannot afford the expenditure of Federal funds to aid the public education of all children, to insist with equal fervor upon the passage of this unsound and uneconomical [impacted] areas measure which aids the education of only some." [See p. 337E1-F2]

Reorganization Plans. Administration reorganization plans went into effect for the CAB July 3 and for the FTC July 9. They had been approved by the House June 20 and by the Senate June 29. Reorganization plans for the Federal Home Loan Bank

Board and the Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration went into effect Aug. 12. The FHLBB plan had been accepted by the House Aug. 3 (there had been no Senate action). The maritime agencies plan had been approved by the House July 20 and by the Senate Aug. 10. [See p. 249C-D1]

(Under the Maritime plan the Federal Maritime Board was abolished and an independent Federal Maritime Commission [FMC] was created to assume the board's regulatory powers. Its non-regulatory powers were transferred to the Commerce Department's Maritime Administration.

(Pres. Kennedy Aug. 12 appointed as acting commissioners of the FMC: James L. Pimper, general counsel of the Maritime Administration, acting chairman; John Harlee, former FMB member; Oscar H. Nielson, director of the Office of Budget & Management; Thomas Lisi, the FMB's secretary; Frank L. Barton, Deputy Commerce Undersecretary for Transportation. The President Aug. 12 appointed to the new Maritime Subsidy Board: Maritime Administrator Thomas E. Stakem; Deputy Maritime Administrator Elmer E. Metz; Maritime Administration controller Leonard F. Nicholas.)

Landis Resigns. The resignation of James M. Landis, 61, as the President's special assistant on regulatory agencies was accepted by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 1. The resignation was announced Sept. 7 by Presidential Press Secy. Pierre Salinger, who said it was purely coincidental that the announcement was being made the same day Landis had been named as co-respondent in a Washington divorce suit.† [See pp. 164G1, 140D2]

Legislation

Total Appropriations. \$84,265,217,636 was appropriated for fiscal 1962 at the first session of the 87th Congress, according to Congressional Quarterly. The total was a peacetime record and was exceeded only by appropriations voted in 1942, 1943 and 1951. Congress at the same session also appropriated \$2,341,269,637 for fiscal 1961 and approved \$9,188,000,000 in permanent recurring appropriations, \$8½ billion of which was for interest on the national debt.

Sums appropriated in each of the session's appropriations bills (and Pres. Kennedy's requests):

	Appropriated	Requested
Agriculture (HR7444)	\$5,967,494,500	\$6,089,244,000
Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR7577)	641,135,800	666,278,000
Defense (HR7851)	46,662,556,000	46,396,945,000
Dist. of Columbia (HR8072)		
Federal payment	32,753,000	39,753,000
District budget	(270,067,897)	(292,827,398)
Independent Offices (HR7445)	8,966,285,000	9,174,561,000
Interior (HR6345)	779,158,650	782,387,000
Labor-HEW (HR7035)	4,915,965,000	5,004,281,081
Legislative (HR7208)	135,432,065	136,082,802
Public works (HR9076)	3,908,880,980	4,000,788,000
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR7371)	756,422,550	795,891,202
Treasury-Post Office (HR5954)	5,298,765,000	5,371,801,000
Foreign Aid (HR9033)		
Regular	3,914,600,000	4,775,500,000
Peace Corps, IDA, etc.	208,745,000	218,491,000
Military construction (HR8302)	951,690,750	1,047,568,000
First supplemental 1962 (HR9169)	1,125,333,341	1,134,639,841
Latin America aid 1961 (HR6518)	600,000,000	600,000,000
3d supplemental 1961 (HR5188)	1,694,055,637	*5,275,312,127
4th supplemental 1961 (HR7712)	47,214,000	88,024,000

*Includes more than \$2 billion subsequently denied by Congress for fiscal 1961 and resubmitted in various fiscal 1962 requests.

Foreign Aid Appropriation. A compromise bill (HR9033) appropriating \$3,914,600,000 in fiscal 1962 for foreign aid was passed Sept. 26 by Senate voice vote and 192-81 House vote

†Joseph A. Todd, 45, a public relations consultant, filed an action accusing Landis of adultery with Mrs. Pauline Todd, 41, Landis' former secretary. Mrs. Todd denied the charge.

(140 D. & 52 R. vs. 42 R. & 39 D.) and signed by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 30.

(HR9033 also carried \$7,089,000 for administration of the Ryukyu Islands, \$110 million for the Inter-American Development Bank, \$61,656,000 for the U.S. subscription to the International Development Association and \$30 million—\$10 million less than requested—for the Peace Corps. The total appropriated by HR9033, therefore, was \$4,123,845,000. The bill also made available for use in fiscal 1962 \$69,533,000 that had been appropriated for earlier years but had not been obligated.)

The foreign aid appropriation was \$860,900,000 less than Pres. Kennedy had requested, \$338,900,000 less than the amount authorized earlier by Congress, \$83,250,000 more than the foreign aid total appropriated for fiscal 1961, \$257,100,000 more than the House had approved earlier and \$232,000,000 less than the Senate had approved Sept. 15.

Individual items in the final bill (amounts cut from President's requests in parentheses): Military aid \$1.6 billion (\$285 million), development loans \$1,112,500,000 (\$87½ million), development grants \$296½ million (\$83½ million), surveys of investment opportunities \$1½ million (\$3½ million), supporting aid \$425 million (\$156 million), contingency fund \$275 million (\$225 million), administrative expenses \$47½ million (\$3½ million).

Other provisions of the bill: (a) Made funds for development loans and grants available until expended; (b) earmarked \$15 million of supporting aid for Spain; (c) stated that any bias in foreign countries against U.S. citizens because of race or religion "generally is repugnant to our principles"; (d) asked that the funds be administered with special consideration to those nations sharing the U.S. view of the world crisis; (e) limited operating expenses of the Export-Import Bank to \$1.3 billion,

of which no more than \$800 million could be for development loans.

HR9033 was the last major bill passed by Congress prior to adjournment. Its passage was delayed by a 10-day deadlock between Senate - House conferees. When the House originally had passed the bill, Acting Speaker John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) had back-

ed cuts proposed by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D., La.), chairman of the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee, on the premise that Passman would support a \$4 billion bill in conference. Passman, however, persisted for 10 days, with House absenteeism growing and pressure for adjournment mounting, and finally

won acceptance of a lesser sum. The agreement was reached at a secret cloakroom session of Passman, Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D., Va.) and Sen. John O. Pastore (D., R.I.) after the conference committee Sept. 25 had rejected Passman's proposals.

The compromise included (1) acceptance of a Senate provision of \$100,000 in U.S.-owned foreign currencies for the U.S.-sponsored General Sikorski Trade Schiol in Hynza, Poland (2) acceptance of the House's figure for military aid (\$100 million lower than the Senate's), (3) halving the differences between House and Senate economic aid totals. [See p. 329E-G1]

Works, AEC Funds. A bill (HR-9076) appropriating \$1.3 billion in fiscal 1962 for public works projects and \$2.6 billion for the Atomic Energy Commission was passed by Congress Sept. 26 and signed Sept. 30.

The total appropriation, including \$35,965,000 of indefinite appropriations, was \$3,908,880,980, or \$91,907,020 less than the Administration had requested, \$286,179,600 more than the House had approved Sept. 13 and \$32,045,900 less than the Senate had voted Sept. 23.

The bill included \$964,443,880 for rivers, harbors and flood control projects of the Army, \$274,408,100 for the Reclamation Bureau, \$36,140,000 for the Power Administrations, \$2,547,361,000 for the AEC, \$38,203,000 for the TVA. It provided funds for 473 water resources construction projects, of which 82 were new and 14 were unbudgeted planning projects.

The most controversial issue was whether the U.S. or private companies should build high-power transmission lines from the Upper Colorado River Basin project to marketing areas. The final version permitted construction of such lines already authorized unless the Interior Secretary deemed it "practicable and in the national interest to enter into . . . agreements with private power interests."

Braceros Bill. A bill (HR2010) extending the Mexican farm labor law for 2 years and strengthening the regulations of the Mexican farm labor act was passed by the House Sept. 15 and Senate Sept. 23 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy Oct. 4.

The bill banned the use in the U.S. of Mexican farm laborers (braceros): (a) unless the contracting farmer had attempted first to get U.S. workers at the same wages, hours and sanitation and safety conditions offered the braceros; (b) for any work other than seasonal or temporary; (c) for operating power-driven, self-propelled harvesting, planting or cultivating machinery; (d) in farm processing activities not performed for the contracting farmer.

The final bill did not include an original Senate amendment, proposed by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.), to ban the hiring of braceros at less than 90% of the average state or U.S. farm wage, whichever was less. Its elimination by House conferees was accepted by the Senate only after 2 days of speeches by a Northern bloc against the conference report. The bloc, consisting of McCarthy, Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.), William Proxmire (D., Wis.), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) and Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), was beaten in 3 roll-call votes. The Senate then passed the measure by a 41-31 vote. [See p. 337E3-338A1]

Anti-Racket Laws. 3 anti-racket laws requested by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy were passed by the House and Senate Sept. 11 and signed by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 13.

The new laws: (S1653) banned interstate travel or transportation in aid of illegal business activities; (S1656) barred use of interstate tele-

phone or telegraph wires for betting; (S1657) barred interstate transportation of betting forms and devices.

Another requested bill—S1750 banning the shipment of firearms in interstate commerce to or from persons convicted of felony—was passed by the House Sept. 19 and signed by Pres. Kennedy Oct. 3. [See p. 305B3]

Lead-Zinc Subsidies. The Senate passed Sept. 21 and Pres. Kennedy signed Oct. 4 a bill (S1747) making small producers of lead and zinc eligible for subsidies under a 4-year, \$16½ million stabilization program. The Senate Finance Committee had eliminated a provision opposed by the Administration to impose higher lead and zinc tariffs. [See p. 305E-G3]

Delaware River Compact. Pres. Kennedy Sept. 27 signed a bill (HJRes 225) approving U.S. participation in an interstate-federal compact creating a commission to administer a plan for development and use of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin.

The bill required Congressional approval of projects except those carried out entirely with state funds. Prior to Senate approval of the bill Sept. 15, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) had criticized this provision on the ground it would permit the states to include the U.S. in such projects as flood control and to exclude the U.S. from "profitable" power projects.

The House Sept. 16 accepted the Senate's version of the bill. [See pp. 291B-C2, 249A-C1]

Other Actions. The Senate Sept. 15 passed a bill (S2426) to limit campaign spending by political committees and candidates and to require disclosure of campaign financing. The House deferred action until 1962.

The House Sept. 18 passed a bill (HR5751) designed to publicize and alert the public to the "large quantities of Communist propaganda" from abroad being disseminated through U.S. mails. Dispute prevented final Senate action at the session.

The House Sept. 21 rejected by 173-166 vote a bill (HR4172) to establish a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to encourage U.S. cultural endeavor.

The Senate Sept. 21 passed a bill (S167) to authorize the Attorney General to demand from U.S. businesses records he had "reason to believe" were pertinent to civil antitrust investigations. The House failed to act.

The Senate Sept. 20 passed a bill (S455) to expand and extend the federal air pollution control program. The House did not vote on it.

The Senate adjourned without voting on a bill (HR8847) to provide tax relief to Du Pont Co. stockholders receiving distributions of General Motors stock under the court-ordered stock-divestiture plan. Opposition to the bill, led by Sens. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) and Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), threatened to delay adjournment if the measure were brought to vote. It had been debated in the Senate off and on Sept. 23, 25 and 26. The House had passed the bill Sept. 19.

Legislative Record. At its first session the 87th Congress approved 172 of 355 requests from Pres. Kennedy, according to the Congressional Quarterly. The highest number of requests submitted to Congress by former Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower in one year had been 234 in 1958.

Among the proposals that failed to gain Congressional approval was the President's primary domestic request for federal aid to education. Among Administration requests that received Senate action but not House approval were legislation on: (a) Battle Act amendment to allow U.S. economic aid to Poland; (b) Foreign Commerce Act to promote U.S. exports; (c) oceanography; (d) educational TV; (e) manpower retraining; (f) migrant labor; (g) wilderness preserve.

Among Administration proposals that got House, but not Senate, action were legislation on: (a) National Aeronautics & Space Act amendments; (b) liberalization of retirement income

provisions; (c) rules for ethical conduct of federal employees.

Congress did not approve Administration requests for legislation on: (1) major long-range changes in the U.S.-state jobless compensation system (no action either house); (2) better enforcement of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act (rejected by a 245-161 House vote Sept. 6, did not reach Senate floor); (3) urban affairs department; (4) tax revision; (5) medical care for the aged; (6) youth conservation corps; (7) reapportionment of House membership (all bills disapproved by House Judiciary Committee); (8) postal-rate raises (tabled by a 10-9 vote on a motion by Rep. James H. Morrison, D., La., in the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee June 22; the House Sept. 15, by a 222-142 vote refused to consider a bill [HR7927] to produce \$520 million in new revenue; Pres. Kennedy Oct. 3 vetoed, because it was "unattended by revenue increases," a bill designed to provide \$60,800,000 in annual pay raises for the 560,000 postal workers).

Labor

UAW Ends GM Strike. The AFL-CIO United Auto Workers Sept. 24 ordered an end to strikes at General Motors plants. At the time only 5 UAW locals were on strike (over local plant conditions), and 3 of these, including the important Fisher Body stamping plant in Pittsburgh and the Delco-Remy plant at Anderson, Ind., had reached agreement with GM.

The UAW's General Motors Council had approved the new 3-year contract Sept. 20 but had also authorized continuance of local strikes. At that time 27 locals were without agreements and 59 of GM's 129 U.S. plants were closed because of strikes or strike efforts.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in an unprecedented maneuver Sept. 22 to reach final accord, had called both management and local UAW officials from 21 of the struck plants to a meeting in Detroit with national UAW and GM officials "mediating."

Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg had appealed Sept. 14 on behalf of Pres. Kennedy for a quick settlement because the U.S. was "just emerging from a recession." [See p. 345F2-C3]

(Representatives of the UAW and the American Motors Corp. Sept. 15 signed a new contract calling for a new profit-sharing plan. Agreement on it had been reached Aug. 26.) [See p. 307B-F1]

Politics

Nixon Runs for Governor. Ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, 48, announced at a news conference in Los Angeles Sept. 27: "I shall not be a candidate for President in 1964. I shall be a candidate for governor of California in 1962." [See p. 335B2]

De Sapio's Successor. Edward F. Cavanagh Jr., N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner's campaign manager, was elected chairman of the N.Y. County Democratic Committee Sept. 27 to succeed Carmine G. De Sapio, who had held the post for 6 years. The post of Democratic leader of N.Y. County, which De Sapio had held since 1949 until his recent defeat in the primary, was left vacant. [See p. 345G3-346F1]

Civil Rights

Bus Bias Banned. The ICC Sept. 22 issued rules requested by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy prohibiting racial discrimination in interstate buses and bus facilities.

The ICC, in a unanimous decision, ruled that, effective Nov. 1, interstate buses and terminals must display

signs saying that the seating there was "without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin. . . ." Interstate carriers were also banned, effective Nov. 1, from using terminal facilities where travelers were segregated by race. The anti-bias sign was to be printed on interstate tickets after Jan. 1, 1963.

At a hearing Aug. 15 the ICC had been urged to adopt the new rules by Justice Department lawyer St. John Barrett, Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D., N.Y.), the NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Council (headed by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.), Carl Rachlin, counsel for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), James Lawson of the Freedom Ride Coordinating Committee and Wyatt T. Walker, director of the Southern Christian Leadership Council. Opposing the rules at the hearing were Miss. Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson and Frederick C. Hill, representing the National Association of Bus Owners.

A Justice Department statement filed with the ICC July 20 said that a survey of 294 bus terminals in 17 states had resulted in finding "open racial segregation" in 97 terminals in 12 states. [See p. 205B2]

School Plan Urged. The Civil Rights Commission Sept. 24 urged a 12-point program to speed public school desegregation.

The program was based on the CRC's study of desegregation progress since the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision. This study, the CRC said, showed that 733 of 2,839 Southern school districts had taken steps toward desegregation by May 1959. But, it said, in the next 2 years only 44 additional districts had initiated desegregation, and a "minimal" number of pupils had been involved.

The CRC program called for Congressional, Presidential or other federal action to: (1) Require all school boards that maintained segregated facilities to file a desegregation plan, to start the following school year, within 6 months after such a law's enactment; (2) reduce, in ratio to the number of segregated schools, U.S. education aid to any state that continued segregated schools (Commissioner Robert S. Rankin of Duke University dissented); (3) accelerate U.S. court action in school cases; (4) give U.S. financial and technical aid to desegregating local school systems; (5) provide loans to school districts deprived of state funds because of desegregation; (6) authorize the CRC to be a clearinghouse for information concerning desegregation problems, and create a CRC advisory panel for local communities; (7) protect citizens carrying out desegregation plans from reprisals; (8) install desegregated schools on military bases in districts with segregated schools; (9) help states establish programs to identify and aid talented teachers and students handicapped by unequal opportunity; (10) withhold library-aid funds from states maintaining segregated libraries; (11) withhold aid from segregated public higher-education institutions; (12) take an annual survey of the ethnic classification of all public-school students. [See p. 338D2-A3]

New Rochelle Desegregated. The predominantly Negro Lincoln Elementary School in New Rochelle, N.Y. was desegregated under federal court orders at the beginning of the fall term Sept. 7. % of the school's Negro

students were quietly absorbed into 11 other New Rochelle schools.

The order to desegregate the school had been issued in New York May 31 by U.S. Judge Irving R. Kaufman. Kaufman's order rejected the school board's desegregation plan, which had been submitted under protest by a majority of the board. Kaufman May 15 had invited the Justice Department to enter the case as a friend of the court, and "guidelines" for the desegregation plan were submitted to Kaufman by the department May 24. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York Aug. 2 upheld Kaufman's May 31 order and refused to grant the board's request for a stay beyond the September deadline. The Appeals Court Aug. 17 refused to stay the ruling pending the board's appeal to the Supreme Court, and Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan Jr. refused Aug. 30 to stay the order pending an appeal to the full court. [See 46B-D3]

(A suit accusing the Chicago Board of Education of altering school district lines to maintain a segregated pattern was filed in U.S. district court in Chicago Sept. 18 on behalf of parents of 32 Negro school children assigned to 5 elementary schools. About 100 Negro students accompanied by about 70 parents and adults had made an unsuccessful attempt Sept. 6 to enroll in 9 all-white public schools in Chicago. The Chicago suit was filed by lawyer Paul B. Zuber, an officer of the NAACP's New York chapter, who had filed the New Rochelle suit.)

FOREIGN

Argentina

Frondizi Meets Kennedy. Argentine Pres. Arturo Frondizi and U.S. Pres. Kennedy conferred for 4 hours Sept. 26 while both were in New York to address the UN General Assembly. A joint communiqué said Mr. Kennedy had repeated his pledge "to cooperate with Pres. Frondizi's . . . effort to consolidate, . . . effective democratic institutions in Argentina, and to speed up . . . the economic development of his country."

Mr. Kennedy, Frondizi, U.S. State Secy. Dean Rusk and Argentine Foreign Min. José María Carcano reportedly discussed a group of documents stolen from the Cuban Embassy in Buenos Aires by Cuban Consul Vitalio de la Torre Perez when he had defected from his post Aug. 4. The documents, whose authenticity had been doubted by U.S. and Argentine officials, purportedly called for the use of guerrillas to overthrow Frondizi's régime. The anti-Castro Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami had planned to make the papers public, but U.S. officials Sept. 25 asked the council to defer such action pending discussion of the documents between U.S. authorities and de la Torre, who arrived with them in Washington Sept. 26. [See pp. 303F3, 299D2, 298A3]

Brazil

Quadros Policy Adopted. A program for social reform and industrial de-

velopment with financial stability was submitted by Premier Tancredo Neves Sept. 28 and approved by a 174-11 vote (141 abstentions) of the Chamber of Deputies Sept. 29. Neves said the program was based largely on ex-Pres. Jânio Quadros' policies. Neves pledged to continue Quadros' independent foreign policy, which called for diplomatic ties with the USSR and other Communist countries. [See p. 340B1]

Cuba

Army Reorganized. Premier Castro announced in Matanzas Sept. 26 that the Cuban army had been reorganized into 3 well-equipped main corps in the eastern, central and western parts of the island to counter any invasion.

Executions. 2 Cubans were executed by firing squad Sept. 29 after being convicted in Santiago with 29 others of having plotted an armed uprising during the Apr. 17 invasion. The remaining 29 received prison terms ranging from one to 10 years.

Ezequiel Delgado Reyes was executed by firing squad in Santiago Sept. 30. He had been convicted Sept. 29 of counter-revolutionary activities with arms allegedly parachuted from the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo. [See p. 355G2]

(A Piñar del Rio court Sept. 29 sentenced 17 persons to prison terms of from 10 to 20 years for counter-revolutionary activities.)

Castro 'Plotters' Arrested. The Interior Ministry announced Sept. 24 the arrest of 12 persons on charges of planning to assassinate Premier Castro with CIA-supplied bazookas and hand grenades and to promote terrorism as a prelude to a new invasion. The leader of the alleged assassins was identified as Luis Torroella, 30, a Treasury Ministry employee in the Batista régime. [See p. 259F1]

Rodriguez Assassins Fail. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, editor of the Communist newspaper Hoy and economic executive of the Integrated Revolutionary Organization (scheduled to become Cuba's only political party), escaped uninjured Sept. 12 when gunmen fired at his car 30 miles from Havana. One of the assailants was shot and killed by Rodriguez' bodyguard. [See p. 331G2]

Exit Permits Granted. Venezuela's consul general in Miami, Manuel Aristigueta, announced Sept. 1 that 800 Cubans who had been living in asylum in Latin American embassies in Havana would be permitted to leave the country under safe-conduct passes granted by the Cuban government. Aristigueta said some of the 220 Cubans in Venezuela's Havana embassy had already reached Venezuela.

(The N.Y. Times reported Sept. 11 that some Cubans in the Argentine and Brazilian embassies in Havana, scheduled to fly to Mexico City Sept. 9 on their way to Argentina and Brazil, had been forced to remain in the embassies because the Mexican government withdrew their transit visas.)

Aide in Manila Defects. Jorge Freire Gonzalez, 26, assistant chargé d'affaires in Cuba's embassy in Manila, "surrendered" to Philippine authorities Sept. 28 (as he was about to board a plane for Cuba) and asked for

political asylum. Freire said the embassy's chargé d'affaires, Andres Avino Soler, was "an active and militant Communist" and was using the embassy as a center for Communist subversion. Philippine Pres. Carlos Garcia Sept. 29 ordered Foreign Secy. Felixberto M. Serrano to demand Soler's recall if Freire's accusations were proven to be true. The Cuban Foreign Ministry Sept. 30 denied Freire's accusations and said he had been recalled to face charges of having worked with counter-revolutionary agents and the CIA.

Czechoslovakia

Cabinet Changes. Pres. Antonin Novotny announced a cabinet revision June 24 after accusing government agricultural officials of responsibility for a meat and milk shortage.

The cabinet appointments (former posts in parentheses): Agriculture Min.—Vratislav Krutina; Interior—Lubomir Strougal (Agriculture); Domestic Trade—Jindrich Uher (Food Industries); Food Industries—Josef Krosnar (remained State Control minister); Ex-Interior Min. Rudolf Barak remained Deputy Premier. Ex-Domestic Trade Min. Ladislav Brabec became State Material Reserves administrator.

Swiss Expell Attaché. Vaclav Smisek, cultural attaché at the Czech legation in Berne, was expelled from Switzerland Sept. 20 (he had been given 24 hours to leave the country Sept. 19). Smisek and Jaroslav Lis (ex-legation member who had left Switzerland in 1959) were accused of spying on a research project at a Swiss chemical plant.

Americans Held. Americans Emery Sarmir, 44 and his wife, Mary, were arrested Sept. 23 and charged with heading an espionage ring.

Ghana

Volta Dam. The offer of \$133 million in U.S. loans for the Volta River Hydroelectric and aluminum project, confirmed in Washington and Accra July 5, was reported to be under fresh consideration by the Kennedy Administration Sept. 22. U.S. officials hinted that Mr. Kennedy wanted assurances that Ghana could pay its share of the \$325¼ million project. Observers reported that Washington was disturbed about Ghana's seemingly pro-Soviet position, particularly at the Belgrade conference of non-aligned nations. [See p. 343G1]

Ghana signed agreements with the USSR (a) Sept. 22 to have Soviet engineers design a Volta River power dam, and (b) Sept. 25 for Soviet technical aid in building an electric power station. (Red China agreed to give Ghana a \$19,750,000 interest-free 6-year loan Aug. 21. The 2 nations signed a treaty of friendship and trade, economic, technical and cultural pacts Aug. 18.)

Ghana Aug. 18 signed an agreement with an Italian consortium called the Impresit group, which had outbid European and U.S. competitors in May for a £16 million (\$45 million) contract to start the Volta project. [See Vol. XX, pp. 391F2, 391A2]

Port, Transport Strike. Rail and port activity in Sekondi Takoradi, Accra and other key centers was halted Sept. 4-22 by workers striking to protest Pres. Kwame Nkrumah's austerity budget and compulsory wage-deduction savings plan. The government imposed emergency powers of arrest on strikers and saboteurs Sept. 10 but lifted them Sept. 17 after broadcasting a back-to-work appeal. [See p. 207F1]

Nkrumah Heads Forces. Pres. Nkrumah Sept. 22 took over as commander-in-chief of Ghana's armed forces. He promoted Brig. S. J. A. Otu, a Ghanaian, to major general's rank and appointed him army chief of staff in place of British Maj. Gen. Henry T. Alexander. Nkrumah Sept. 23 replaced his British naval and air force chiefs with Ghanaians.

Nkrumah in Red Lands. Pres. Kwame Nkrumah visited the USSR July 11-25. He praised the achievements of the Soviet people as a lesson to Africans struggling for "liberation from imperialism and colonialism."

Nkrumah visited Warsaw July 25-28, Budapest July 28-31, Prague July 31-Aug. 3, East Berlin Aug. 1, Yugoslavia Aug. 3, Rumania Aug. 9 and Red China Aug. 14-19. He stopped over to rest in the USSR during and after these visits. [See p. 247F-G2]

Hungary

Cabinet Revised. Communist Party First Secy. Janos Kadar, 49, resumed Hungary's premiership Sept. 13. He succeeded Ferenc Muennich, 76, who was in ill health. Muennich became state minister without portfolio. Kadar had been premier Nov. 1956-Jan. 1958.

Interior Min. Bela Biszku was replaced by Janos Papp. Foreign Min. Endre Sik was replaced by Janos Peter. [See p. 303D1]

The Sept. 13 Hungarian Cabinet: Premier—Janos Kadar; State Min.—Ferenc Muennich; Deputy Premiers—Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Jeno Fock, Gyula Kallai; Interior—Janos Papp; Foreign—Janos Peter; State Planning—Miklos Ajtai; Culture—Pal Ilku; Technical Development—Arpad Kiss.

Catholics Jailed. 12 prominent Hungarian Catholics, including 5 priests and 3 monks, were given jail terms of 2½-12 years by a Budapest court June 19 for "crimes against the state," including plans (a) to "change the internal régime of the Hungarian People's Republic and to restore the bourgeois" régime, (b) to "return the means of production to private owners" and (c) to return to the church its former estates. It was charged that the group had plotted to restore the monarchy and had received "political instructions," propaganda materials and financial aid from abroad.

11 of the defendants were tried in open court, where all but one, Msgr. Oedoen Lenard, pleaded guilty. The 12th prisoner, the Rev. Istvan Tabody, was tried in camera, found guilty of high treason and given a 12-year sentence. The defendants included the former Countess Zichy-Domonkos, known as Marietta Bolza.

Italy

Tyrol Bombings Protested. Italy protested to Austria Sept. 12 over bombings in Italian cities Sept. 9-10 by supporters of autonomy for the German-speaking population of Alto Adige (South Tyrol).

7 persons, including one suspected terrorist, were injured in explosions in railroad and bus stations and other public places in Trent (capital of Trentino and Alto Adige), Rome, Verona, Rovereto, Monza and Rimini. More than 50 persons, mostly Austrian and German students, were arrested. The Interior Ministry charged

that the suspects "had been stimulated by Austrian elements and had been trained at Innsbruck, Austria, to carry out the attacks."

The Austrian government Sept. 12 ordered the tightening of its Italian border to prevent terrorists from infiltrating into Italy.

The Alto Adige violence had spread to other Italian areas July 10-11 with the dynamiting of 4 Lombardy railroad lines linking Italy with Western and Northern Europe.

As a result of the rail bombings, the Italian government July 12 started to require passports and visas for Austrians planning to visit Italy. (Heretofore, Austrians required only identification papers to enter Italy.)

Austrian Chancellor Alfons Gorbach July 22 blamed the Alto Adige violence on Italy's refusal to comply with the 1946 Treaty of Paris (signed by Austria and Italy) in which Italy promised autonomy to the province's German-speaking citizens.

An Italian government note delivered to Austrian Amb.-to-Italy Max Loewenthal Chlumsky July 26 and made public July 27 accused Austria of permitting its soil to be used by its citizens for plotting bombing attacks in Alto Adige and other parts of Italy. [See p. 235C-G2]

Sicilian Elections. The Sicilian Parliament Sept. 7 elected right-wing Christian Democrat Giuseppe D'Angelo as president of Sicily. D'Angelo received the votes of 11 left-wing Socialists in winning a bare majority of the 90-seat legislature. (The presidency had been vacant since Apr. 4.)

The Sicilian Parliament Sept. 9 elected a center-left government composed of 4 Christian Democrats, 2 left-wing Socialists and a left-wing independent. [See p. 235G2-B3]

Sardinian Elections. The Christian Democratic Party won absolute control of the 72-seat Sardinian Regional Council in elections held June 20. Council's party composition (number of 1957-held seats in parentheses): Christian Democrats 37 (31); Socialists 7 (6); Communists 14 (13); Monarchists 2 (10).

The Sardinian Regional Council July 5 elected Christian Democrat Agostino Cerioni as council president by a 43-3 vote (26 listed no choice). [See Vol. XVII, p. 214F1]

Japan

Mikoyan's Visit. Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan paid a state visit to Japan Aug. 14-22. He was the first high-ranking Russian official to visit Japan in 70 years.

At a meeting with Foreign Min. Zentaro Kosaka Aug. 14, Mikoyan rejected a Japanese proposal for Tokyo-Moscow air service. Mikoyan suggested instead that air service be established first between less important Japanese and Soviet cities. At a meeting with Mikoyan later Aug. 14 Japanese International Trade & Industry Min. Eisaku Sato rejected the deputy premier's offer of a 10-year agreement to exchange Soviet oil, coal and iron ore for Japanese goods.

In an address in Tokyo Aug. 15 at the opening of a Soviet trade fair, the first of its kind in Japan, Mikoyan declared: "Let us stop polishing our swords. Let us stop waving atomic weapons at each other. Let us produce food, clothing and housing so that all peoples . . . may live better."

Mikoyan met with Premier Hayato Ikeda Aug. 16 and warned him that

in event of war Japan would face Communist attack because of the presence of U.S. military bases in Japan. Ikeda replied that Japan did not want war but would make no basic changes in its foreign policy.

The U.S.-Japanese alliance was attacked by Premier Khrushchev in a letter handed to Ikeda by Mikoyan. Khrushchev predicted that "all foreign armed forces will be withdrawn from Japan. . . ." (Ikeda, in a reply sent to Khrushchev Aug. 28, denied that the U.S.-Japanese security treaty was a threat to the USSR.)

Mikoyan's Aug. 16 warning and Khrushchev's note were assailed in a Liberal-Democratic Party statement broadcast over TV and radio Aug. 17 by party Secy. Gen. Shigesaburo Maeo. The statement, approved by Ikeda, party head, called Mikoyan's remarks "an ingenious scheme to encourage some pro-Communist elements to interfere in [Japanese] domestic affairs." The statement criticized Khrushchev's attack on the U.S.-Japanese alliance. It said Soviet efforts to promote trade and goodwill with Japan "while making threats backed by military force is part of the Soviet Union's peculiar peace offensive."

Mikoyan told a group of Communist and Socialist party leaders and officials of the leftist Sohyo labor union in Kyoto Aug. 20 that Kyoto, Japan's former capital, would have been destroyed by U.S. atomic bombs in World War II if that conflict had not ended abruptly. In response to a later news conference question concerning Japanese fears over Communist China's eventual possession of the atomic bomb, Mikoyan replied: "China has the right to join the atomic club as long as there is no international agreement against banning nuclear weapons." Mikoyan called the U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty the principal obstacle to improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations.

Mikoyan restated Soviet policy on Berlin in a speech at a rally sponsored by the pro-Communist Japan-Soviet Society in Tokyo Aug. 21. Referring to the West and the U.S., he said: "You may not like the German Democratic Republic [East Germany]. But you will have to ask them for a pass if you want to enter Berlin. Without it you will not get through. Only a lunatic would fight over this." [See p. 312-F-G1; Vol. XX, 435A2, 434E2, 171E3, 82E2]

Armed Build-up. A 5-year \$3.3 billion plan to expand the Japanese armed forces was approved by the cabinet July 18. Under the program (a) the ground forces would be increased to 180,000 men, (b) the navy would receive an additional 20,000 tons of shipping, (c) the air force would be equipped with new Lockheed F-104 jet fighters and (d) 2 battalions equipped with Nike Ajax missiles and 2 with Hawk missiles would be established. [See Vol. XX, p. 18B2]

Jordan

New Cabinet. Jordanian Premier Barjat Abdul Khadr Talhouni and his

10-man cabinet resigned June 28. Talhouni then formed a new cabinet.

In addition to the premiership, Talhouni assumed the foreign ministry post formerly held by Musa Nasir. Hassan Kateb took over the interior and justice ministry posts previously held by Falah Madadha and Mohammed Ali Ja'abri, respectively. Education Min. Sheik Mohammed Amin Khadi Shankiti was replaced by Economy Min. Rafic Hussein. Jalil Harb was appointed economy minister. Abdum Majeed became communications minister. Bashir Sabbag was appointed social welfare minister and chief justice. [See Vol. XX, p. 296C2]

(Defense Min. Akif Favez' resignation had been announced Mar. 27, and Communications Min. Anwar Nashashibi succeeded him as acting defense minister.)

Kenya

Kenyatta Freed. Kenyan African nationalist leader Jomo Kenyatta (formerly Johnstone Keman), reported to be 71, was granted full liberty Aug. 21 after serving 7 years in imprisonment and another 2 years of confinement to the remote Kenyan area of Todwar. He had been convicted in 1953 of leading the Mau Mau rebellion. Kenyatta had been given limited freedom Aug. 14 and restricted to his Kikuyu tribal village of Gatundu.

Kenyatta's release from limited detention had been sought by leaders of Kenya's 2 principal African parties, the Kenya African National Union (KANU) and the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU). Both KANU and KADU regarded Kenyatta as Kenya's national leader and hoped he would become the country's first African prime minister. (As an ex-convict Kenyatta currently was barred from political office.)

Kenyatta told crowds at Gatundu Aug. 14 that his plans were to "unify my people." He asked his followers to "keep calm and . . . not make trouble." His political philosophy was "Love thy neighbor," he said. Africa's biggest problems were ignorance, hunger and disease, he declared. He called for Kenya's "immediate" independence. [See Vol. XX, p. 167B2]

Insistence by KANU leaders, particularly KANU Secy. Gen. Tom Mboya, 31, that Kenyatta be released earlier had caused a 48-day Kenya government crisis Feb. 27-Apr. 18. Mboya had refused to lead KANU into the government, even though it had won 17 of the 33 seats reserved for Africans in the multi-racial Legislative Council in elections held Feb. 19-27. The minority KADU agreed April 18, after talks with Kenya Gov. Sir Patrick Renison, to join the government. KADU Pres. Ronald Ngala became education minister Apr. 28.

Other Kenya cabinet members: Masinde Muliro (KADU)—Commerce, Industry & Communications; Taia Arapa Towett (KADU)—Labor & Housing; Wilfred Havelock (New Kenya)—Local Government; Peter Marrian (Ind.)—Tourism, Forests & Wildlife; Arvid Jamidar (Kenya Indian Congress)—Works. These posts were held by appointed British civil servants: Sir Walter Coutts—Chief Secretary; Eric Griffith-Jones—Legal Affairs; Kenneth Mackenzie—Finance; Anthony Swann—Defense. The Kenya governor presided over the cabinet.

Morocco

Spain Evacuates Bases. Spain evacuated its remaining Moroccan bases Aug. 31. The evacuation order was given by Lt. Gen. Alfredo Galera Paniagua, commander-in-chief of the Spanish Army in North Africa. The

Spanish Embassy in Rabat announced Sept. 1 that "the last Spanish military units stationed on the territory of the Royal Moroccan Kingdom abandoned their positions and returned to Spanish territory."

Moroccan Defense Min. Mahjoubi Ahardane confirmed the evacuations Sept. 1 but added that the Spanish troops had withdrawn to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla.

The liberation of Ceuta and Melilla, together with 3 other Spanish enclaves—Ifrni, Villa Sanjurjo, Cap des Trois Fourches—the island Penon de Velez de la Gomera and the Chafarinas Isles, had been pledged Aug. 20 by King Hassan II. Hassan also reaffirmed Morocco's claim to the Spanish Sahara, part of the Algerian Sahara and Mauritania. [See pp. 132G3-133B1]

(Hassan June 7 decreed the formation of a Fundamental Law providing for an eventual democratic constitution. Hassan had delegated his premier's powers to royal cabinet director Ahmed Reda Guedira May 3.)

Jewish Travel Curbs Eased. Col. Driss Ben Aomar, Casablanca governor, ordered the removal of foreign travel restrictions for Casablanca-area Jews, the N.Y. Times reported Sept. 22. Nearly 50% of Morocco's 180,000 Jews were affected. [See p. 85E3]

ECONOMY

U.S.-Soviet Trade. U.S. exports to the USSR in 1960 totaled \$38,400,000 (\$193½ million to the entire Soviet bloc) and consisted mainly of wheat, barley, raw cotton, textile and shoe-manufacturing equipment. Soviet-bloc exports to the U.S. during the same period totaled \$83,800,000 (\$25½ million from the USSR) and included meat products, benzine, platinum and glass products. [See p. 211E-G3]

The Commerce Department announced June 22 that Soviet-bloc nations would be permitted to buy U.S.-subsidized farm surplus products, including feed grains, wheat, wheat flour, cotton and cotton textiles, rice and non-fat dried milk. The department said such sales were conditional on assurances that the products would not be resold to nations under a U.S. trade embargo—such as Red China and Cuba—and that purchases would be paid for in dollars or convertible currencies. (Poland was permitted to pay in zlotys.)

The Commerce Department reported Aug. 20 that it had licensed the export of \$6,278,566 worth of goods to the USSR and to its European satellites in the 3 weeks succeeding Pres. Kennedy's July 25 TV-radio speech on the Berlin crisis. It had licensed \$750,196 worth of such exports in the 3 weeks preceding the speech. Included in the \$6,278,566 total: \$2½ million worth of rail equipment for Bulgaria; \$1,700,000 worth of synthetic rubber for the USSR, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Daily licensing totals dropped (following meetings of Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges with State Secy. Dean Rusk and House members) from \$1,600,000 worth of exports Aug.

9 to \$98,859 Aug. 10, \$73,185 Aug. 11, \$53 Aug. 14, \$10 Aug. 15, \$5,317 Aug. 16 and none Aug. 17. Since July 1 the department licensed shipments totaling \$9,603,511, including \$2,574,749 worth of Mexican-grown cotton.

The department also reported Aug. 20 that it had approved the export of \$12,948,090 worth of goods to Communist-bloc countries during 1961's 2d quarter, compared with \$23,824,754 during the first quarter. It rejected applications for \$2,786,377 worth of exports, compared with \$24,916,528 during the first quarter. \$8,254,173 of the 2d-quarter approved licenses were for the USSR. Commodities involved (and their values in parentheses): agricultural and forest products, mainly to Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary (\$1,193,427); chemicals and plastics to the USSR (\$4,933,492, including \$2,425,502 worth of synthetic rubber); metals and minerals to the USSR (\$1,241,194, including \$726,491 of carbon steel condenser tubing); man-made fibers to the USSR (\$1,908,497).

(5 contracts signed in Moscow July 7 by Jerome I. Feldman, National Patent Development Corp. [U.S.] president, and Amtorg, the USSR-owned New York trading company, gave Feldman's firm U.S. licensing rights to some 50 Soviet patents. They covered processes in electronics, welding, ultrasonics, medical instruments, machine tools and iron casting.)

More High Wage Earners. The Treasury Department reported Aug. 6 that 4,783,226 income tax returns filed in 1959 showed annual incomes exceeding \$10,000, compared with 3,825,422 such returns in 1958. 19,546,385 returns showed incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000 in 1959, compared with 17,903,641 in that bracket in 1958. 35,941,686 returns listed incomes of less than \$5,000, compared with 37,356,119 during the same period. [See p. 348E-F2]

Productivity Rises. Production per man-hour in the U.S. rose by about 2.5% in 1960, the Labor Department

reported Aug. 17. The annual average productivity gain was 2.4% since 1959 and 3% since 1945. The 1960 gain in agriculture was 6%; in non-farm activity, 2%. [See p. 300E-F2]

Farm Loan Peak. The Agriculture Department Aug. 7 reported that the Farmers Home Administration had lent a record \$395,700,000 in fiscal 1961, up 56% over fiscal 1960. 183,000 farmers received FHA credit during 1961; more than 24,500 of them repaid loans in full. Applications for housing loans rose 59% during 1961; applications for operating loans rose 23%. [See p. 297D1]

ARTS

Film Awards. Moscow Film Festival awards won July 23: Grand Prize for features—shared by Japanese film "The Island," produced by Kaneto Shindo, and Soviet film "The Clear Sky," directed by Grigori Chukhrai; gold medals for features—Italy's "Everybody Goes Home," directed by Luigi Comencini; East Germany's "Professor Mamlock"; Bulgaria's "How Young We've Been"; silver medals—Hungary's "Alba Regia"; Rumania's "Thirst"; comedy—West Germany's "The Haunted Castle"; female role—Yui Lan of Red China for her performance in "Family of a Revolutionary"; male rôle—shared by Peter Finch of "The Trials of Oscar Wilde," and Bambang Hermanto of Indonesia's "Fighters for Freedom"; director—Armand Gatti for France's "The Enclosure"; gold medal for documentary—Italy's "The Big Olympics"; silver medal—shared by Poland's "Birth of a Ship" and Bulgaria's "Lights and People"; scientific silver medal—Great Britain's "River of Life"; silver medal for cartoon—Czechoslovakia's "The Parasite."

Cannes (France) Film Festival May 18: Gold Palm Grand Prix—shared by Luis Buñuel for his Spanish film

"Viridiana" and Henri Colpi for his French film "Une Aussi Longue Absence"; acting awards—Sophia Loren for her performance in the Italian film "2 Women" and Anthony Perkins for his role in "Goodbye Again"; special prizes—Jerzy Kawalerowicz of Poland for directing "Mother Joan of the Angels" and Yula Solntseva of the USSR for directing "History of the Flaming Years"; best national selection—Italy; "Gary Cooper Award" (to honor the late film star) for "outstanding human values"—U.S. film "Raisin in the Sun"; Roman Catholic Film Office award—U.S. "The Hoodlum Priest." [See Vol. XX, p. 199B2]

Film Bans Reversed. "The Moon is Blue" and "The Man With the Golden Arm," both originally denied seals of approval by the industry's Production Code Administration, were granted seals July 30, although no changes were made in the films. "The Moon is Blue," released in 1953, had been denied the seal because it dealt with the subject of adultery. Adultery didn't occur in the film, however, and Geoffrey M. Shurlock, PCA head, said July 30 that it was a mistake to have censored the film originally. "The Man With the Golden Arm" (1955) had been denied the seal because it dealt with narcotics addiction, a subject banned by the industry at the time but later permitted. [See Vol. XIII, p. 268E1; XV, 427D2]

Japan Makes Most Films. Japan, the leading movie-making country, produced an estimated 400 feature-length films in 1960, the Wall St. Journal reported Aug. 22. India was 2d with about 360 films. Italy, France and the U.S. produced about 150 each, Great Britain about 75.

Children's TV. FCC Chrmn. Newton N. Minow, speaking at a luncheon of the Radio & TV Executives Society in New York Sept. 22, urged the 3 major TV networks to cooperate in

GNP Peak. The U.S. gross national product (GNP) rose from a record annual rate of \$516.1 billion during 1961's 2d quarter to an estimated \$526 billion rate during the 3d quarter, Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges reported Sept. 19. He reported that (a) private housing starts (adjusted for seasonal changes) had dropped from an annual rate of 1,338,000 units in July to a rate of 1,317,000 units in August; (b) total U.S. personal income dropped from the record July annual rate of \$421.2 billion (which included a \$2.6 billion special government dividend on veterans' insurance) to a \$419.3 billion rate in August; (c) corporate profits rose from a \$40 billion annual rate during 1961's first quarter to a \$45½ billion rate during the 2d. This compared with the 1959 record rate of \$50 billion. [See pp. 348E2, 300E2, 283G2, 196F-G2]

Retail Sales. The estimated total sales of all U.S. retail stores rose from \$17.965 billion in July to \$18.267 billion in August, according to Commerce Department statistics Sept. 15. Representative U.S. retail store sales totals (estimates in billions, unadjusted):

	Aug.	July	June	Aug. '60
All stores	\$18.267	\$17.965	\$18.907	\$18.153
Durable goods	5.754	5.677	6.214	5.952
Automotive	2.987	3.076	3.454	3.221
Nondurable goods	12.513	12.288	12.693	12.201
Apparel	1.013	.947	1.109	1.016
Drug & proprietary	.616	.627	.624	.613
Eating & drinking places	1.493	1.492	1.432	1.480
Food stores	4.564	4.682	4.771	4.405
Grocery stores	4.100	4.209	4.295	3.948
Gasoline service stations	1.614	1.622	1.568	1.568
Department stores	1.194	1.016	1.180	1.102



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 30

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Currency circulation	\$17,451	\$17,451	\$18,731
	\$32,612	\$32,775	\$32,004
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans\$	\$31,942	\$31,728	\$31,770
Agricultural loans\$	\$1,145	\$1,134	\$1,067
N.Y. bank clearings	\$15,649,137,820	\$16,909,799,769	\$14,953,815,287
England note circulation	\$2,303,745	\$2,306,704	\$2,216,778
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	16,556,424	15,915,210	16,852,810
Stock avgs. (100 shares)*	256.02	255.73	215.97
Bond sales (par value)	\$30,197,000	\$26,392,000	\$28,069,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	86.14	85.92	86.25
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	130,837	90,783	155,707
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	7,144,960	7,110,660	6,876,860
Soft-coal output (tons)	8,770,000	7,205,000	8,328,000
Electric output (kwh.)	\$15,025	\$15,869	\$14,556
Carloadings (cars)	\$605,842	594,338	617,673
Aug. July Aug. 1960			
Ind'l output\$	\$113	112	108
Steel output (tons)	8,660,527	8,091,958	6,838,000
PRICES:			
This Week Last Week Year Ago			
Wheat (bu.)	\$2.74¼	\$2.47¾	\$2.39
Corn (bu.)	\$1.38¾	\$1.41¾	\$1.41½
Cotton (lb.)	\$.355	\$.3545	\$.3225
Steel scrap avg. (ton)‡	\$39.50	\$39.50	\$31.50
Wholesale food index†	\$5.95	\$5.99	\$6.04
Weekly whsl. index (BLS)¶	\$118.7	118.6	119.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. stores sales§	\$154	150	148
Failures (Sept. 21)‡	337	292	321

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board †Member
banks, 107 cities, Sept. 20 ‡Sept. 16 †Sept. 26
†Iron Age †Record

the scheduling of daily high-quality children's programs. He said that there were "70 million children's hours spent each day with TV" and that the programs "are dull, gray and insipid." Minow proposed that each network plan a show "in which you take pride for one hour, about 5 P.M., 2 days a week." Minow told broadcasters that accounts of their efforts with children's programs were required on FCC license renewal forms. [See pp. 179E3-180C1]

Copland Honored. Composer Aaron Copland, 60, of Peekskill, N.Y., was awarded the Edward MacDowell Medal Aug. 19 for his contributions to American music. Pres. Kennedy, in a congratulatory telegram, called Copland "a significant force in the cultural life of this nation and the world community." [See Vol. XIII, p. 400A3]

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Nelson Stacy, 39, of Mason County, Ky., driving a 1961 Ford, won the \$86,775 Southern 500-mile stock car race at Darlington, S.C. Sept. 4 with a record average speed of 117.802 mph. He won \$19,320, including lap money. [See Vol. XX, p. 303A1]

Jim Hurtubise, 28, of North Tonawanda, N.Y. won the 100-mile U.S. Auto Club national sprint car championship at Langhorne, Pa. Aug. 27. [See Vol. XX, p. 216A3]

Count Wolfgang von Trips, 33, of Germany and 11 spectators were killed Sept. 10 when von Trips' Ferrari ran off course during the Italian Grand Prix at Monza. Von Trips' team-mate, Phil Hill of Santa Monica, Calif., won the race and the 1961 world drivers' championship. Hill covered the 267-mile course in 2:03.13 for an average speed of 103.2 mph. Dan Gurney of Riverside, Calif. was 2d, Bruce McLaren of New Zealand 3d. [See pp. 259G3; XX, 99E2; XIX, 428E2]

Baseball. Paul Richards resigned as Baltimore manager Aug. 29. Richards Sept. 7 signed a 3-year contract as general manager of the Houston Colts, the National League's 1962 entry. [See Vol. XX, p. 444E2] . . . Harry Craft, 46, manager of the American Association's Houston Bluffs, signed a one-year contract Sept. 19 to manage the Houston Colts. . . . Charlie Dressen, 63, was dismissed as Milwaukee manager Sept. 6. He was replaced by Milwaukee Vice Pres. George (Birdie) Tebbets. [See p. 170D1] . . . Hank Greenberg resigned as general manager of the Chicago White Sox Aug. 26. He was replaced by club secretary Ed Short, 42. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 388F2]

FINAL LEAGUE STANDING (OCT. 2)

Amer.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.	Natl.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
N.Y.	109	53	.673		Cinc.	93	61	.604	
Det.	101	61	.623	8	L.A.	89	65	.578	4
Bal.	95	67	.586	14	S.F.	85	69	.552	8
Chi.	86	76	.531	23	Milw.	83	71	.539	10
Cleve.	78	83	.484	30½	St. L.	80	74	.519	13
Bost.	76	86	.469	33	Pitt.	75	79	.487	18
Minn.	70	90	.438	38	Chi.	64	90	.416	29
L.A.	70	91	.435	38½	Phila.	47	107	.305	46
K.C.	61	100	.379	47½					
Wash.	61	100	.379	47½					

[See Vol. XX, p. 343E1]

Bicycle Racing. Jacques Anquetil, 27, of France won the 22-day, 2,750-mile Tour de France, which started with 132 contestants in Rouen June 25 and ended with 72 in Paris July 16. [See Vol. XX, p. 252C1]

Golf. Gay Brewer Jr., 29, won the \$35,000 Carlin open in Silver Springs, Md. Aug. 20, for \$5,300. [See Vol. XIX, p. 348D1]

Doug Sanders of Ojai, Calif. won the Eastern open golf tournament in Baltimore Aug. 6, for \$5,300. Ken Venturi of San Francisco was 2d. [See Vol. XX, p. 268C2]

Bruce Crampton of Australia won the \$30,000 Milwaukee open in Milwaukee July 23, for \$4,300. [See Vol. XX, p. 300F2]

Jacky Cupit, 22, of Longview, Tex. won the Canadian Open tourney in Winnipeg July 15, for \$4,300. [See Vol. XX, p. 268A2]

Mary Kathryn (Mickey) Wright, 26, of San Diego, Calif. won the U.S. Women's Open in Springfield, N.J. July 1, for \$1,800. Title defender Betsy Rawls was 2d, Ruth Jessen 3d. [See Vol. XX, p. 268B2]

Mrs. Quast Decker, 23, of Seattle won the women's National Amateur tourney in Tacoma, Wash. Aug. 26 by defeating Phylis (Tish) Preuss, 22, of Pompano Beach, Fla. [See Vol. XX, p. 300F2]

Michael Bonallack, 26, of England won the British Amateur title in Turnberry, Scotland June 17. [See Vol. XX, p. 240E2]

Horse Racing. Christopher T. Chenery's Cicada, Willie Shoemaker up, won the \$89,390 Matron Stakes at Belmont (N.Y.) Sept. 9, for \$61,028. [See Vol. XX, p. 324D2]

George D. Widener's Jaipur, Arcaro up, won the \$117,275 Hopeful stakes in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Aug. 26, for \$76,228. [See Vol. XX, p. 300F2]

Gustave Ring's Don Poggio, Sam Boulmetis up, won the \$112,300 Mon-

mouth Handicap at Oceanport, N.J. July 15, for \$72,995. [See Vol. XX, p. 252D1]

Leonard P. Sasso's Globemaster, John Rotz up, won the \$108,900 Arlington Park Classic in Chicago July 8, for \$72,900. [See Vol. XX, p. 284C2]

High Tide Stable's Whodunit, Manuel Ycaza up, won the \$85,800 Sunset Handicap at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif. July 24, for \$52,800. [See Vol. XX, p. 292B2]

Ogden Phipp's Hitting Away, Hedley J. Woodhouse up, won the \$83,600 Dwyer Handicap at Aqueduct, N.Y. July 15, for \$54,340. [See Vol. XX, p. 292C2]

Calumet Farm's Beau Prince, Steve Brooks up, won the \$73,400 Travers Stakes at Saratoga Springs Aug. 12, for \$54,120. [See Vol. XX, p. 300F2]

Track & Field. World records set at an international meet in Sofia, Bulgaria Aug. 31-Sept. 2: Aug. 31—men's high jump, 7 ft. 4½ in., by Valeri Brumel of the USSR; Sept. 1—women's discus throw, 190 ft. 6½ in., by Tamara Press of the USSR; women's broad jump, 21 ft. 3½ in., by Tatyana Schelkonova of the USSR. [See p. 332C3]

U.S. Army Lt. Jay Silvester of Tremonton, Utah, threw the discus a world record distance of 199 ft. 2½ in. at an international military meet in Brussels Aug. 20. Sylvester's throw surpassed his previous world mark of 198 ft. 8¼ in. set during an international meet in Frankfurt, West Germany Aug. 11.

Swedish miler Dan Waern, 28, turned professional Sept. 8 after having been suspended by the International Amateur Athletic Federation Sept. 5 on charges of receiving about \$20,000 annually in expense payments for the past few years from Swedish track meet organizers. [See Vol. XIX, p. 316G2]

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 2350.

(Signed) Bernard Messinger, business manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1961. Harold Kosut, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 41-7344990, Qualified in Queens County, Commission expires Mar. 30, 1962.